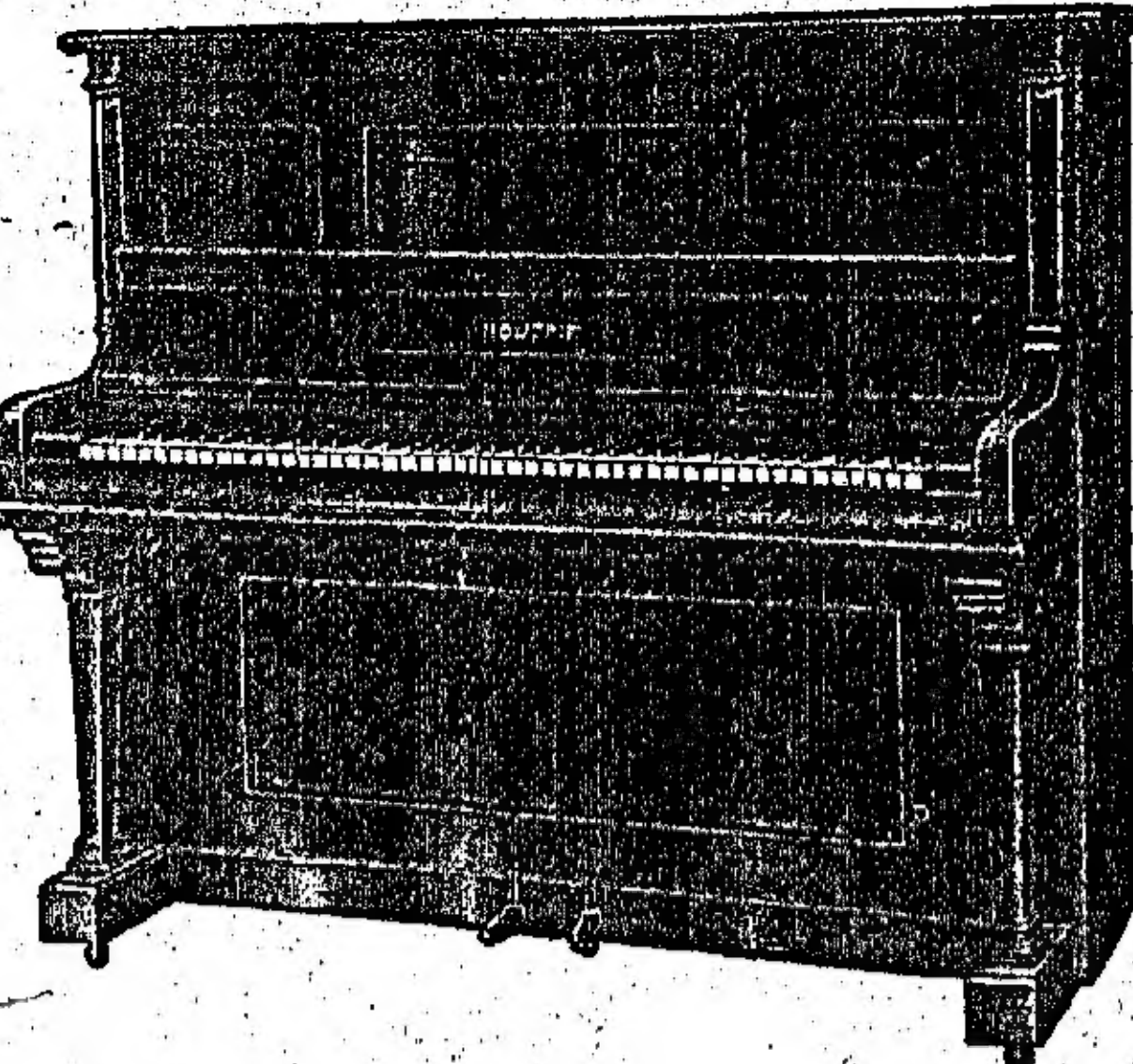


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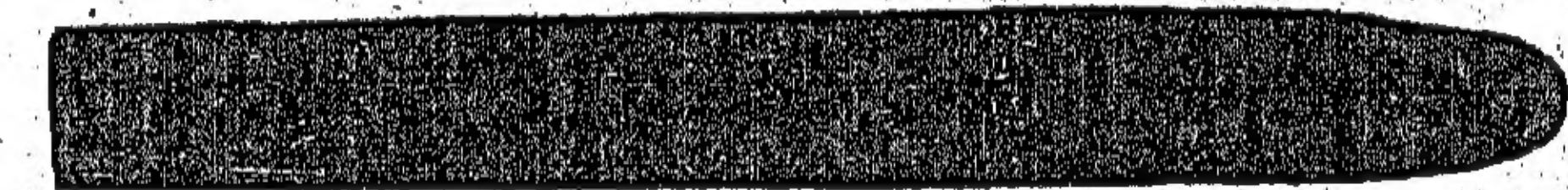
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[1227]

POISON GAS FOR PEASANTS

GERMANS ASPHYXIAATE UKRAINIAN VILLAGES.

[BY ROBERT BIRKMYRE, "DAILY EXPRESS" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT AT PETROGRAD.]

Germany's barbarous use of poison gas against the Ukraine peasants, whose only offence is that of defending their rights and property against a merciless foe, is revolting the whole Russian people.

It appears that in their reprisals against the population the Germans have drenched several villages near Kiev with gas, and whole communities have been asphyxiated.

The anti-German sentiment created by these brutalities on the Ukraine is reflected in the political situation. The Government, instead of veering to-day towards one of the belligerents and towards another, seems now definitely to be inclining towards unity with the Allies.

According to the newspaper *Redina*, the Bolsheviks consider that Russia is in less danger from the Allies than she is from the central Powers, but while they still appear to fear the consequences of political interference on our part, they are ready and willing to accept our assistance in the matter of finance and transport.

While the Soviet is awaiting the official acknowledgment of the republic that the pro-Ally party may turn the scales. This possibility is emphasised by a serious discussion which has taken place in the Soviet in favour of the "Anti-German Coalition," as the Allies are called in Russia, when sentiments were put forward which would have been out of the question a month ago.

EMPIRE AND COMMERCE.

The British Imperial Council of Commerce held its annual meeting recently at the London Chamber of Commerce. Lord Desborough presided, and a paper on "State Participation in Empire Development" was read by Mr. H. Wilson-Fox, M.P., who embodied in it an account of the aims of the Empire Resources Development Committee.

That committee believed, he said, that the State could, by appropriate action, not only relieve its citizens by degree from the greater portion of the nation's heavy burden of taxation, but could encourage production and save waste in many directions where equally favourable results could not be attained by private enterprise. As examples he instanced the transport facilities of the country; the electric power supply, the fish supply, and many descriptions of enterprise in our Overseas Empire. The committee regarded it as a fundamental condition of success that business enterprises should be run by business men on business lines.

Mr. Stanley Machin said he was a firm believer in private enterprise, but considered that where it did not go far enough in the cause of Empire the State should step in. He moved that the suggestions should be noted for further consideration by the executive committee. This resolution was carried.

Afterwards the meeting discussed the final report of Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Committee on Commercial and Industrial Policy, the recommendations of which were generally endorsed, though many members considered that they did not go far enough. A resolution from Manchester in favour of legislation to compel all persons of alien birth who have changed their names during the last ten years to revert to their former names was favourably considered, and referred to the executive committee, and among other subjects dealt with were the hardship of double income-tax within the Empire, and means for securing British shipping against enemy competition after the war.

Members attending the meeting and a large number of other guests were entertained at luncheon at the Cannon Street Hotel by Lord Desborough, Mr. Stanley Machin, and Sir Algernon Firth. In proposing the health of the guests, Lord Desborough said there was nothing that Germany dreaded so much as that the various parts of the British Empire should be drawn together as closely as the German States had been drawn together.

Sir George Peckey, High Commissioner for Canada, and Sir T. Mackenzie, High Commissioner for New Zealand, responded.

CITY HALL WORK PARTY.

During the month of July the City Hall Work Party packed the following:—22 dressing gowns, 10 surgical coats, 14 surgical shirts, 38 pairs slippers, 15 bed-boots, 5 pairs knee-caps, 1 pair operation stockings, 166 suits pyjamas, 46 open-backed shirts, 78 bed-jackets, 184 shirts, 115 vests, 1 cap, 4 muffers, 12 reversible bed-jackets, 20 small pillows, 40 packets of bandages, 5 head-bandages, 46 scrubbers, 37 mosquito nets, 48 shrouds, 20 dozen handkerchiefs, 5 linen coats (worn), 4 mops, 6 dozen food covers, 33 milk-covers, 5 towels and 1 quilt. One case was packed, and sent to Miss Rutherford, Woolwich, England, and two cases were packed and sent to the 48th General Hospital, Alexandria.

The Mothers' Union Work Party contributed 63 articles to the cases packed, namely, 13 vests, 1 shirt, 11 suits pyjamas, 10 bed-jackets, 13 handkerchiefs, 7 pairs socks and 8 helmets.

The Wool Department packed and sent to Mesopotamia, in answer to an appeal, two cases containing the following, which were made by the City Hall, the U.B.C. and Kowloon Dock Ladies' work parties:—298 pairs socks, 28 pairs knee-caps, 71 pairs gloves, 5 pairs mittens, 34 muffers, 28 caps, 2 pairs bed-socks, 1 white cap and 7 dozen handkerchiefs. There was also a quantity of reading matter packed, for which thanks are due to Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

THE UNSPEAKABLE CRIME.

FOUR YEARS OF WARFARE AS SEEN FROM HONGKONG.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

The blind lottery of circumstances leaves many of us sheltered in this Colony while millions of our own race are daily exposed to death, wounds, and the agonising suffering brought about by modern warfare. It would be wrong to say that we are not inconvenienced by this world-tragedy; for it is incredible that there exists, in this tiny outpost of Empire, any Briton so bereft of imagination, so callous, so dull of sympathy, that he has not been affected by the tale of horrors, the terrible casualty lists, the bare outlines of what has happened in Europe during the last four years. But we have escaped hardships experienced in Great Britain, and many men, by the curious workings of chance, have made money in the Far East as a result of the most stupendous social typhoon in the history of the world. It cannot be true, however, that there exists in Hongkong a single European who does not deplore the unspeakable crime of the Kaiser and his satellites. What the Chinese think about the would-be assassins of human liberty is, perhaps, difficult to discover.

It has been said that the Chinese are insensate and that, anyhow, they do not value human life. Some critics say that they believe firmly in the theory of every man for himself. Possibly some of the Chinese who have made money rapidly since the war consider the horrible business "good joss." And yet it is only fair to say that some of them understand what it really means.

Unless we accept the German point of view, we have to consider causes and effects from the point of view of the morals and ethics associated with Christianity. We cannot discuss such a world-altering in a selfish, personal or even philosophical manner; we are bound to experience emotions and to answer to such appeals. Even writers such as Mill and Martineau, who deprecated anything emotional or sentimental, or agnostics such as Comenius, would hardly have hesitated to call this conflict a tragedy and an unspeakable crime. But it is even in the ranks of the Allies, these are writers and thinkers of warped intelligence who believed that the wholesale slaughter of the most physically fit is a good thing for humanity they would surely not venture to say that the horrible brutality and cynicism resorted to during the last four years are anything but outrages against the human race.

THE VERDICT OF FORTITUDE.

After four years of warfare we can safely say that humanity has, as by miracle, escaped the most deadly pestilence that ever menaced it. At first origins and methods were obscure; but each month the truth becomes plainer; the cloak has now a face as clear as crystal and we can see all the works. We at last realise that it were better to perish than to survive in a world blackened beyond redemption. Four years ago the Germans and a cause of winning. We know now that such a thing cannot happen. We are actually able to speak of this war as if it were ended, and of the result as if it were final victory were already recorded, for Germany has been beaten since the battle of the Marne. For months and years, like some least of prey of almost incomprehensible vitality, she was prolonged the agony and continued with a stubborn blindness of fury the fight; but the Beast, fatigued and sponsored by Potsdam, is moving the final convulsions which announce the end. Victory is accomplished; the hour of destiny is past. Therefore, as we look back over the past four years, with its deep anxieties, its acres of slain, its rivers of blood, its torrents of tears, the one great abiding fact for which we and all posterity will be forever grateful stands out like a beacon-light across a dark ocean. And that fact is that the Beast of Potsdam is in its death agony. The Goddess of Liberty is alive, more vigorous, more certain of life and immortality than at any other period since the dawn of history. The verdict of posterity is already assured, because this generation has secured for posterity the standards of morality by which posterity will judge.

Although we know now that the victory and the final verdict is in our favour we still shudder as we think of the narrowness of the escape. For the peril of these first few weeks was far more deadly than any of us out here realised at the time. Every year that passes brings more and more evidence to establish what defeat would have meant for us. It was not only the megalomania of a brainless, arrogant drunk with vanity, as we thought at first, that threatened the whole world. It was not only the lust for wealth and power of a feudal caste of superficially developed barbarians that carried this great shadow. It was not even the stimulated envy and covetousness of a prolific people breeding on an unfruitful soil. It was the knowledge of the weakness of our own Empire—the greatest in the history of the world—and the fear of the future might of Russia that caused the crime. For the theories built up for sixty years by the German Professors were used to show those few revealed as our enemies that our Empire was ill-defended by a tiny—or, as the Kaiser thinking only in numbers, put it, "A contemptible"—Army, while Russia was growing more and more formidable each year. The Germans with a veneer of cunning intellectualism believed that the lesson of history, which affected Rome,

was destined to affect Great Britain; they determined to accelerate the downfall before Russia could challenge them for world-supremacy. A false movement on the Marne; a little less resistance from Belgium; a less certain "Ready, Aye Ready" from the British Navy; unthinkable faithlessness by Japan; a move against the Allies by Italy; a more complete control in those early days over the Russian Court by pro-Germans—and the least, monstrous, atrocious, implacable and brutal would have straddled across the earth as master, if not for ever, for generations. Belgium was raped; but Europe—and the world—was saved. Four years of warfare have only made more vivid humanity's debt to Belgium.

LATER EVENTS.

A multitude of books on the war has already appeared; it would be possible for an author with the prolific pen and vivid imagination of a Dickens to write for the next thirty years and still not complete the description of the events of the last four. Ten thousand miles away from the sound of the guns in France, free of the daily anxieties which beset our kith and ken at home, it is, perhaps, easier for us than for them to visualise the history of the last four years in Europe. We lose in detail but we gain in vision, because we are far away from the scenes. We are far enough from the trees. And what are the mountain-tops? The mountain-tops are not obscured by the trees. And what are the mountain-tops? The Briton may be excused for thinking that among the highest was that great decision of his own country on August 4th. Nobody doubts now, that "neutrality" would have been another name for shame and world-disaster, and equally high was the decision of Belgium. Then the unexpected movements of the Russians that sent the refugees into Russia and struck terror into the hearts of the Bullies of Europe. We since have had reason to be disappointed with Russia; the collapse of that nation has been the worst trial of the war; to get the Germans out of Russia, is possibly the Allies' greatest task. We miss the touch of Shakespearean charity for frail human nature, we are angry with the Russian people; although we cannot be unaware of the fact that they have suffered as victims of the basest and most cunning treachery ever hatched. But what ever our views about the tragic happenings of the last few months in Russia may be, we should indeed be ungrateful if we failed to remember those millions of Russian soldiers ill-equipped and ignorant, yet faithful to their national ideals, who died and suffered in the great cause. Russia has been betrayed, but Russia was not negligible at the beginning of the war before Britain had properly mobilised. Russian statesmen, as well as Russian soldiers, helped in those early days of world-crisis. Sazonoff made the Allies realise the aims of Potsdam; he never failed to supply the right phrase to illuminate the hidden meanings of German words and actions. It is difficult to speak of those other mountain-peaks associated with the names of France, Italy, Serbia, Britain and other parts of our own Empire. The battles of the Marne, Verdun, Mesopotamia, the Dardanelles—the names of the places are records of agony, bloodshed, and the unconquerable tenacity of purpose of the Allied soldiers. Nor should we forget the gallantry of "those who go down to the sea in ships."

Wonderful as all these things have been, especially the flashes of individual heroism, the greatest of all world-events happened only 18 months ago. In the first two years of the fighting in Europe the French and Russian armies bared their breasts to the stocks of the enemy. During the last two years the British and Italians have received the hammer-blast. It is now evident that during the rest of the war the Americans will take up the burden. For the entry of the United States into the war, inevitable as it always seemed after the violation of Belgium, was something greater than practical sympathy with the Allies; it was a new Declaration of Right. It shattered into fragments that idea of the enemy that he will not really be vanquished until the fighting ceases. It assured us that the Allies will destroy, limb by limb, the Beast of German militarism; that they will not attempt to tame the Thing that has received its strength from the evil influences of the earth. Hoping against hope, weakened by the exhaustion of the terrible struggle, the Allies without America might have been satisfied with a transient victory, and have allowed pity, weakness, or even discord to lead them into some "arrangement." And then the Great Blonde Beast would have lived and recovered. That danger, a peril second only to the long-planned "knock-out" blow which the Beast hoped to deliver within the first few weeks of war, is for ever past. It is no disloyalty to the statesmen of Europe to say that to-day President Wilson is the greatest bulwark of international political morality in the world. America has not only reinforced the armies in France and the exchequers of the Allies; she has brought into the din of this world-conflict a clarion voice which announces eternal truths, which appeals to the highest instincts of man. In 1914 it was Sir Edward Grey who was the statesman of the world; every new "revelation" makes that fact clearer. To-day another Anglo-Saxon gives us the great ideals. The writer yields to no one in this Colony in his pride of the British Empire. No other State, no other politicians, have shown greater patriotism. But, as Nurse Cavell nobly said, "Patriotism is not enough." This is a world-wide issue. Patriotism might even tempt a people to make peace before the Great Blonde Beast is slain for the sake of some immediate escape from suffering or gain of wealth or extension of territory.

That cannot happen now. The stubborn patience of President Wilson in that interval between the *Lusitania* murders and the declaration of war may have irritated some, but we have realised in these last few months the magnitude of his task and the thoroughness with which it was accomplished. That same stubborn patience will be used to ensure final and irrevocable death for the Beast.

It has been said of past wars that each has left its evil legacy of future wars within the womb of time. But there is no reason why this which has always happened before shall happen now. Man is at last approaching the day when, with in reach of a splendid opportunity, he will be able to reverse the fate of the past, and control the future of the world. For the fruits of the seeds of Magna Charta and the Declaration of Independence shall prove greater than instincts which are the relics of man's struggle up from the primeval slime.

THE GOOD AND THE BAD.

In face of the terrible sacrifices of the last four years it is almost an impertinence to mention that this little Colony has done its duty. Throughout those four years we have seen revealed, locally, all the good and the bad points of the British character—for no race or people is free from defects. Exactly the same thing has happened "at home." We have had a voluntary system under which the willing gave up everything and a few seemed to do very little. We have had grumbling about the inequality of sacrifice, especially from some of the women. It is only fair to remember that many of the local critics have suffered agonising personal losses; that every mail brings out its tale of family sacrifice, its decree of personal sorrow; and that, after all, there is always a difference of opinion on the problem of an individual's conduct in a crisis. The Colony has now insisted that every man shall have this problem decided for him by a tribunal; and, while it is too soon to expect that even the findings of this body will please everyone, it undoubtedly has noticed many men of anxiety to know that the decision as to their future is in the hands of others. We can, while sympathising with those who long to go and who are still in the Colony, be proud of men who could excusably have stayed but went. It is invidious to mention names, but one cannot forget that eager, impulsive patriot from Canton, who, not long ago, lost his life in the air. In a good position, over thirty, on the eve of his marriage, he went, and with his splendid contempt for self, chose the most perilous field of combat. His name is with those other volunteers on our Club Roll of Honour. And those who knew him best say that it was inconceivable that any salary or grievances could have kept him from the path which led him to immortal fame.

Every man of spirit who is not in the fighting-line must feel dissatisfied if he has spent the last four years in Hongkong. After four years we find our values entirely different, and in the four years after the men come back from the front we shall see a further change of standards. The selfish pleasure-craze of the old days will break down in that future which will be dominated by those who have looked at Death.

In the past four years public men in the Colony have grappled with local problems connected with the war. The veterans of this generation will not come back on the old terms. Hongkong has gladly sent money as well as men, and it will send still more. British women here, as "at home," have devoted their time and energy to such work as they can do for the men in the trenches and hospitals.

After the anxieties and the tales of horror of the last four years we will face the future confident in the hope of a new international morality, certain of the extinction of the Beast of Militarism, sanguine that there will be no more secret diplomacy and hidden gambling with human lives. We will remember in the days of peace the lessons of the war; and our own little Colony shall become more precious to us because of the sacrifice of those men who have kept it free. It is "the brightest jewel in the British Colonial Crown," and it shall be kept bright by enterprise and work. We know, like a lesson well learnt, the ideals of the Anglo-Saxon race. We have been furnished with a Bible for international morality. We are now in a world divided as by an avalanche from that old world which existed before August, 1914; we are in a world saved from utter extinction by sublime sacrifice; a world that calls to each one of us to repay to humanity the debt that we owe to those heroic dead who have perished in order that we may live. We shall always retain our national habit of exaggerating our national defects; of persistently grumbling at the mistakes of administrators; of magnifying the importance of incredible blunders such as those associated with the names of Mesopotamia and Ireland. But such failures, terrible and exasperating as they have been, are insignificant beside the mountain-peaks. It has been for four years a world of horror, and yet it has been good to live in it; just as a plague-stricken city is a place of horror but a place full of opportunities for those who work in it. We have lived to see the amazing array of Nations united to win Freedom, to shatter the ideals of the Autocrats. We have lived while the heavens were lit up as with shooting-stars by immortal deeds. After four years our deepest thought is one of gratitude that we have witnessed the sublime triumph of the best—and not the best—that is in human nature. For the atrocities, the studied barbarities of Potsdam show up with intense contrast the heroism and self-sacrifice which during the war has reached its supreme consummation. When if we insist upon exercising our right to grumble about some of the details on the pages we can feel no shame in the records of the chapters which relate the history of our own race during the last four years.

THE THEATRE REGULATIONS CINEMATOGRAPH MANAGERS SUMMONED.

AUTHORITY OF THE D.S.P. (R.) TO
INSPECT PREMISES DISPUTED.

A CURIOUS POINT REGARDING PENALTY.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, the managers of the Hongkong and Victoria Theatres were summoned for (1) permitting the use of a cinematograph instrument, which was not constructed entirely of sheet iron, not less than one-tenth of an inch in thickness; or of wood lined with sheet asbestos; (2) failing to keep two buckets of water and a wetted blanket immediately outside the box containing the cinematograph instrument while the performance was taking place.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin D.S.P. (R.) presided, and Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the defendants.

The summonses were heard separately.

THE HONGKONG THEATRE.

Mr. Lo stated that in the case of the Hongkong Theatre, he had no doubt an infringement of the regulation had taken place, but it was a technical offence. He, however, wished to enter a plea of not guilty, as he proposed to bring out certain facts which would show the Magistrate that the summons should not have been brought against his client. The building was inspected periodically by the P.W.D. as a place for the exhibition of cinematograph, and the management also paid \$2 every evening to the Police Reserve for the purpose of having Police Reservists stationed in the Theatre while the performances were in progress to see that order was kept and that the provisions of the regulations were carried out.

Mr. Wood: You mean that the offence has been passed over by the Authorities many times before? Mr. Lo: That is so.

How long has this been going on? In the case of the Hongkong Theatre I think it is one of the oldest in the Colony. Then your defence is that it has been going on for a long time quite openly, and that the authorities passed it over?

Yes.

Continuing, Mr. Lo said the licence made no reference to the Regulations in question. All that the licence actually called upon his client to do had been complied with. If a technical offence had been committed, he asked the Magistrate to dismiss the summons as trivial.

Mr. Jenkin asked whether it would be possible to take both summonses at once.

Mr. Lo offered no objection. He thought that, perhaps one of the reasons why the P.W.D. passed the building was that the regulation was not meant to apply to a case where the room was constructed specially for the exhibition of cinematograph.

Mr. Jenkin then went into the witness box and made the following statement: I visited the Hongkong Theatre on July 27th at 10 p.m. with Staff Inspector Eldridge, of the Police Reserve. I found that the instrument used in connection with the cinematograph display then going on was not constructed or operated inside a box constructed entirely of sheet iron or of wood lined with sheet asbestos as required by No. 5, part V. of the Theatre Regulations. As to the nature of this room and its inflammability I must ask Staff Inspector Eldridge to speak for me.

Mr. Lo: Mr. Jenkin, may I ask whether when you went into the theatre to visit the police on July 27th, you went there in your official capacity as the D.S.P. (R.) or in a private capacity? Mr. Jenkin: I went in my official capacity.

Have you any authority from the Governor for going to the theatre to inspect?—I have the necessary authority. Have you any authority from the Governor?—I have no authority from the Governor. If Mr. Lo means express authority, no, certainly not.

May I refer you to section 6 of the Theatre Ordinance. "The Governor-in-Council may make regulations for the following purposes:—Entry and inspection during performance of the stage play or at any time by the Director of Public Works; the Captain Superintendent of Police; or any other officer authorised by the Governor in that behalf."—Mr. Jenkin replied that, according to the regulation, he had been authorised by the Governor. He referred Mr. Lo to part VI. of the regulation, which states: "Any other Police Officer."

Do you know how long the Theatre has been going on?—I cannot say.

Would you be surprised to hear that it had been going on for several years?—No, I would not be at all surprised.

Are you aware that the building is licensed by the P.W.D. under the Theatres Regulations Ordinance?—I am. In this case, however, the licence has not been adhered to and I am taking these proceedings.

Can you tell me in what respect the licence has not been adhered to?—In the licence, you are required to adhere to regulations made under the Theatres Regulations.

Where is this?—You will find it in the opening paragraph.

Surely, Mr. Jenkin, having regard to the context, it does not mean that. It is a description of the licence itself. The licence says it is issued to authorise a building to be used for the performance of stage-plays as required by the regulations, but it does not refer to any regulations to be observed. In what respect is it an infringement of licence? There is nothing in the licence which refers you to the necessity for observing the regulations?—There is nothing.

Mr. Wood: I do not think it matters much whether the licence is issued expressly subject to the regulations or not; it is an offence, nevertheless.

Mr. Lo stated that there was no question that there was a technical offence, but on the face of the licence the only provisions related to accommodation, the provision of water, etc.

Mr. Lo (to Mr. Jenkin):—Are you aware that the Special Police Reserve are on

duty every night?—I am aware. They are detailed for service by the C.S.P. They do the duty of regular policemen and are paid by the Police Department.

It is a part of their duty to see that provisions against fire are observed?—I do not know the instructions of the C.S.P. I imagine it is so.

As a matter of fact, they are paid \$2 a night?—Mr. Jenkin replied that it was so. Did you give any previous warning to a people about the summons?—None whatever.

Inspector Eldridge, of the Police Reserve, said the operating room at the Theatre was on the first floor, which was apparently constructed of concrete. There was an iron ladder leading down to the ground floor. There was no door, the only means of escape being a staircase. The room was 9ft. by 18ft. to 20ft.

Mr. Jenkin: I wish to know what was in the room, besides instruments?

Witness: A number of wooden boxes, apparently containing the personal effects of the men employed there. There were show-cases, etc.

Mr. Jenkin explained that he introduced that evidence to show the inflammable nature of the material there.

The manager of the theatre, Mr. Li Wing Kee, said the building had been considerably altered and made suitable for a cinema show. It had been approved by the P.W.D., and was inspected once a month by an officer of the P.W.D. His attention had not been drawn to the necessity of having a box made of sheet iron; he did not know there was such a regulation, and it was not specified in the licence. There were also Special Police Reservists on duty in the Theatre.

Mr. Lo again submitted that the Ordinance only empowered the D.P.W., the C.S.P., or any other officer authorised by the Governor to visit the building. It was so specifically stated in the Ordinance, and any regulation made thereunder purporting to give power to others than those mentioned in the Regulations was *ultra vires*. If Mr. Jenkin went to the Theatre unauthorised, then he went there merely as a private individual.

It would be really intolerable in Hongkong if persons who had no authority were to march up to places, look up musty regulation books, and then take out a summons.

Mr. Wood:—Mr. Jenkin was acting as a *bona-fide* Police Officer.

Mr. Jenkin contended that he had authority.

Mr. Lo then went on to say that if the point submitted was not entertained, he would press the fact that the building had been passed by the P.W.D., who sent officers to examine its suitability or otherwise. There seemed to be no infringement of the licence at all. All precautions enjoined in the licence as to fire, etc., had been taken. No one had been summoned hitherto under those regulations issued in 1909 and the performances had gone on year after year. It was simply absurd, and approached very nearly to a trap.

He pointed to him that, having regard to the scope of the regulation, it was not meant for a building such as his client's. It might mean a building like the Magistrate's, where there was no partition, and, of course, no enclosure for an operating machine.

On the question of penalty, Mr. Wood pointed out that the penalty section referred only to infringement of the licence.

Mr. Jenkin submitted that the Ordinance did not require the regulations to be printed in *extenso* on the licence. Theatrical films, etc., were inflammable. He thought the defendant could not go unpunished for a breach of a regulation made for general public safety merely because no specific penalty had been provided. For any such breach he submitted that the defendant could be indicted at common law. He submitted that the defendant should be fined, and he referred to the case of a Police Reservist in which the Magistrate and he had a long discussion on that same point.

Mr. Lo contended that no penalty could be imposed. The licence did not in terms incorporate the Regulations and no penalty could be imposed for an infringement of a regulation which was not a regulation contained in the licence. He referred to section 6 (b) of the Ordinance, which enabled regulations to be made "requiring the exercise of all such measures as may be prescribed in any such regulations against overcrowding and for the control and prevention of fire," and which could provide for penalties in case of their breach. If there was no such provision it was an omission of which his client could claim the benefit.

Mr. Wood said he wished for time to consider the point. As the other cases would rest on this decision he would adjourn the hearing till next Friday at 11 a.m., when he would deliver his judgment.

THE EMPIRE THEATRE.

The management of the Empire Theatre was next summoned for carrying on performances without a licence.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin again prosecuted, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defence.

Mr. Gardiner said his client took over the Theatre on January 29th and was new to the business. The licence expired at the end of June. He had proposed certain alterations to the building and had placed the work in the hands of Mr. Carl Clarke, architect. One of the conditions for permitting the alterations was the provision of an additional hydrant. There was correspondence between Mr. Clarke and Mr. Wright on the matter. Mr. Clarke stated that through his fault or that of his clerk, he had failed to inform the manager that the licence, which had been sent on July 2nd or 3rd for renewal, had been suspended, pending the erection of a hydrant.

Mr. Wood said that according to Mr. Clarke, Mr. Jenkin said the manager was summoned for carrying on performances without a licence and without a hydrant.

The manager of the Theatre then gave evidence, after which Mr. Wood, stated that he wished Mr. Clarke to be brought as a witness.

Mr. Gardiner admitted a technical breach. He also applied for an order for continuing the performances, which had been stopped.

Mr. Wright, of the P.W.D., agreed he would grant it.

The case was consequently adjourned until Friday next at 11 a.m.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

ARTILLERY COMPANY.

Members of the Artillery Company on passing the Tribunal under the Military Service Bill should apply in writing without delay if they wish to be enlisted in Royal Artillery instead of Infantry.

TRANSFERS.

Co. Sergt.-Major F. L. Cooke is transferred from "B" Co. to "A" Co., dated 1st August, 1918.

No. 777 Lance-Sergt. W. J. Crawford, "B" Co., is transferred to "D" Co., dated 1st August, 1918.

LEAVE.

No. 714 Pte. W. E. Cook, Machine-gun Co., is granted leave for the duration of the war from 21st August, 1918.

C.S.M. F. A. Biden, Arty. Co., is granted 1 month's sick leave, from 30th July, 1918.

Pte. P. R. Wolff, "B" Co., is granted 5 weeks' sick leave, from 14th August, 1918.

Pte. C. H. Davis, Machine-gun Co., is granted 3 months' leave, on medical certificate, from 29th July, 1918.

Pte. F. W. Gibbins, "A" Co., is granted 2 months' leave, on urgent business, to date from day of departure.

Pte. H. E. Pollock, "D" Co., is granted 70 days' leave, from 23rd August, 1918.

Pte. H. E. Smith, Mounted Section, is granted 6 months' extension of leave, from 22nd July, 1918.

Spr. A. W. Hurlow, Eng. Co., is granted 3 months' leave, to date from day of departure.

Pte. A. Macdonald, Machine-gun Co., is granted 3 weeks' leave, from 31st July, 1918.

CARE OF ARMS.

Attention is directed to the procedure to be followed immediately after finishing firing on the Range each day, viz.:

- (1) Remove superficial fouling (pull through to have no gauze);
- (2) Four 3 or 4 pints of boiling water through the bore;
- (3) Thoroughly dry the bore, using clean flannellette;
- (4) After the barrel has cooled, oil the bore. If the bore is oiled before it is cool it must be oiled again when it is cool.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion who wish to fire at the Peak or King's Park Range in the morning will not attend at King's Park Range in the afternoon when their units are detailed to do so.

EQUIPMENT ROOM.

The board will sit at Headquarters from 5.30 p.m. to 8 p.m. on the following dates:

Friday, 9th August.

Monday, 19th August.

Friday, 30th August.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPT. J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

Members of the Artillery Company on passing the Tribunal under the Military Service Bill should apply in writing without delay if they wish to be enlisted in Royal Artillery instead of Infantry.

PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

Tuesday, August 6th:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. Fall drill.

Thursday, August 8th:—

5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. New D.R.F. Class only.

Friday, August 9th:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Full drill.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPT. W. RUSSELL.

2nd to 9th August:—

E. L. Manning Nightly.—Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters.

Engine drivers at 6.45 p.m.

Electricians at 7 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—Belchers, Captain Russell; Lyceum, Captain James; Stonecutters, 2nd-Lieut. Brown.

Instructions for higher ratings and N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.—Class 1: at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/-) examination. Class 2: at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff-Sergts. Orendene and Parsons, R.E., and Sergt. Day, H.K.D.C.

Class 3, at Lyceum at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff-Sergts. Barclay and White, R.E., and Sgt. Williams, H.K.D.C. Details of Belchers' Reliefs for August and detail of duties at Lyceum from 1st to 16th August inclusive are posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

PARADES—"A" COMPANY.

Tuesday, August 6th:—

5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2.

The following will attend:—Corpl. Edgemount, Lce.-Corpl. Perry and Brown, Ptes. Dyer, Ball, Stubbs, Sutherland, Williamson, L. E. Wood, Chapman, Digby, Kent, Lancaster, Wells, Wilson, and H. M. Webb. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, August 7th:—

5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Thursday, August 8th:—

5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2.

The following will attend:—Sergt. Humphreys, Corpls. MacKichan and Walker, Lce.-Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Falconer, Hayward, Hosc, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Franklin, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young, and Carpenter. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Friday, August 9th:—

5 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

5 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons at Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

"B" COMPANY.

Tuesday, August 6th:—

3.30 p.m. No. 5 Platoon at Cricket Club. Instruction in T.E.T. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

3.30 p.m. No. 6 Platoon at Headquarters. Instruction in T.E.T. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

3.30 p.m. No. 7 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by Tram to Causeway Bay. Instruction in T.E.T. Dress: Drill order with pouches and 15 rounds dummy.

3.30 p.m. No. 8 Platoon at Kowloon Docks. Instruction in T.E.T. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

"C" COMPANY.

Tuesday, August 6th:—

7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters. Dress: Drill order with rifles, two small pouches and 15 rounds dummy cartridges.

3.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks, Nos. 1 and 2 Guns. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order with rifles, two small pouches and 15 rounds dummy cartridges.

Wednesday, August 7th:—

5.10 p.m. Nos. 4 and 5 Guns at Headquarters. Dress, as above.

Thursday, August 8th:—

5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks, Nos. 1 and 2 Guns. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, as above.

Friday, August 9th:—

7.10 a.m. Beginners' Class at Headquarters.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

N.C.O.s and men who wish to fire at King's Park Range or the Peak Range in the morning, instead of at King's Park in the afternoon, are requested to send their names to Lieut. Wright.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Tuesday, August 6th:—

5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order.

Thursday, August 8th:—

Dress: Drill order without rifles.

SIGNALING SECTION.

Tuesday, August 6th:—

5.30 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Dress: Clean fatigues.

RECRUITS.

Tuesday, 6th August:—

5.30 p.m. All Recruits except Ptes. W. A. Webb, D. Abbey and P. T. Chivers at Kennedy Road Range. Grouping. Dress: Drill order without rifles. Sgts. Edmonds and Meade will attend.

Friday, August 9th:—

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units except "D" Company on Murray Parade Ground under Sergt. Oxberry and Meade. Dress: Drill order.

ORDERS FOR COMPANY BY 2ND-LIEUT. J. E. W. BEARD.

PARADES.

Wednesday, August 7th:—

5 p.m. Swimming. Fall in at Blake Pier.

Saturday, August 10th:—

1.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Section in at Headquarters and proceed to Sai Wan.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.D.C.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1918.

COLLECTING FUNDS FOR A TEMPLE.

BOGUS COLLECTOR FINED \$50.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, two Chinese were charged, on remand, with collecting funds, purporting the same to be for the performance of certain religious functions at a temple in West Point and also to celebrate a festival. The first defendant was also charged with purloining a pipe belonging to one of the subscribers and with bribing the District Watchman who arrested him. The second defendant was charged further with the theft of a fan belonging to the same house.

Mr. Hall of Messrs. Lo & Lo, appeared for first defendant.

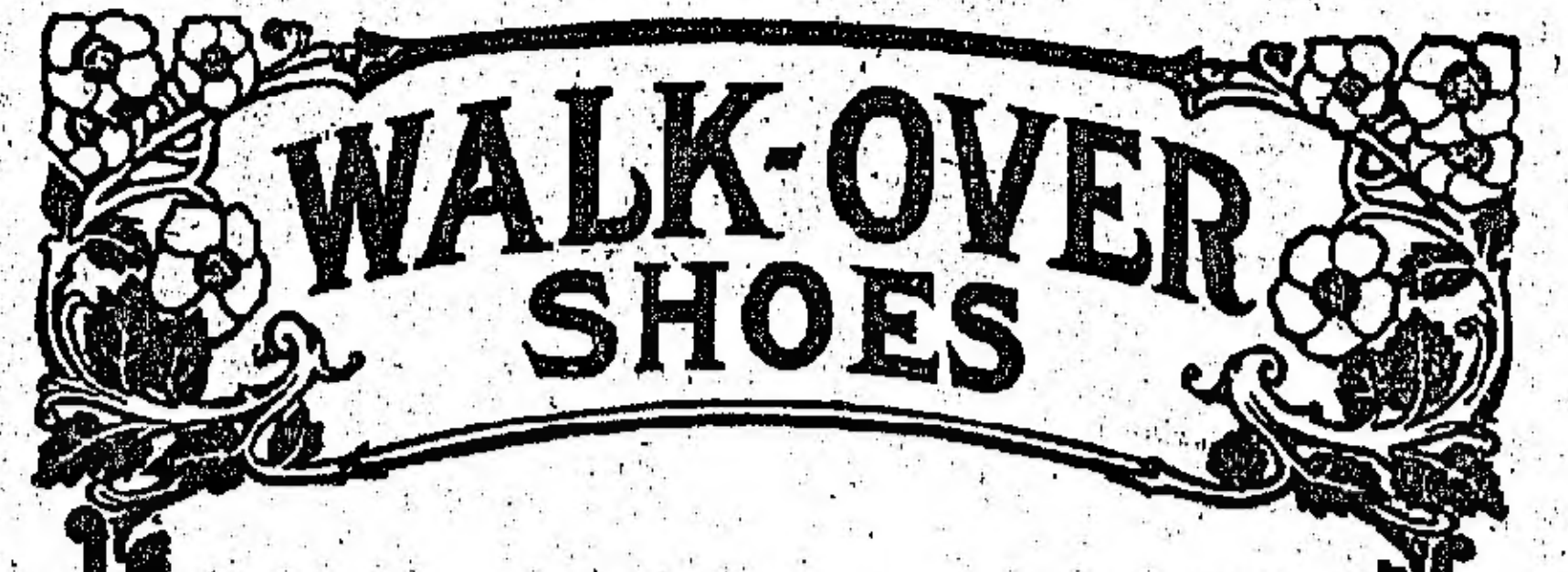
It will be remembered that at the previous hearing Inspector Macdonald said the temple referred to was not recognised by the *hongs* and, besides, defendants were not authorised to collect funds.

Mr. Wolfe fined the first defendant \$50, and discharged the second defendant, as there was insufficient evidence against him.

DYING SOLDIER'S STORY.

A returned prisoner of war has recently died in a London hospital of consumption. He was too ill to talk much, and was advised to spare himself, but (says the *Evening Standard*) he had a lot to tell about German cruelty. He and others were compelled by the enemy, in violation of agreement, to work in a front-line trench, where he had to stand up to his waist in water. But his most terrible story was that, as a punishment for not doing what he was told, he was taken by his captors and made to stand on some logs under a tree. While in this position his arms were seized, and he was bound to the trees by his thumbs; the logs were then kicked away.

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.



MEN'S
LIGHT WEIGHT
BROWN KID
AND MEDIUM WEIGHT
BROWN LEATHER
BOOTS

UNEQUALLED VALUE

AT

\$10.00 \$12.00 \$13.50 AND \$15.00

PER PAIR

LANE, CRAWFORD
AND COMPANY.



G-E FANS PROMOTE BODILY COMFORT.

FOR SALE BY ELECTRICAL DEALERS.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,

Sole Agents,

Hotel Mansions, Missions Building,
HONGKONG. CANTON.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

OUR
ANNUAL CASH
SALE

Commences on TUESDAY next, August 6th.

FOR FIVE DAYS ONLY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN THE
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPTS.

ODD RANGES IN LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
CLEARANCE PRICES.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muric acid of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 32, DES VŒUX ROAD, WEST, HONGKONG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED BABY AMAH
Middie level district. Exceptional wages for one who can do Fancy Needle work.
Apply—Box 2287, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2287]

PROPOSED SAILING
HONGKONG/SAN FRANCISCO

THE Steamship
"MEIKAI MARU."
Loading about 15th August.
For further particulars, please apply to—
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD., Agents. [2288]

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 5th August.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1918. [2273]

G. R.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.
PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

THIS OFFICE will be open for all purposes from 9 A.M. to 12 Noon on MONDAY, the 5th August, 1918.
Licensed Warehouses cannot be opened on that day.
D. W. TRATMAN, Superintendent, Imports and Exports. [2284]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE HONGKONG IMPORT AND CHINA PRODUCE EXPORT CO., LTD. have this DAY REMOVED to 11, Via Vic A ROAD, CENTRAL First Floor (near the Warehouse). [2281]

NOTICE.

THIS is to advise that Mr. H. E. PRICE, late of our Canton Office, is no longer in the employ of this Company.
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD. [2290]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1) per Share for account 1918 will be Payable on THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918, to THURSDAY, 15th August, 1918, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. [2275]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PENCE per Share for the year ending 31st December, 1918, has been declared.
The DIVIDEND will be Payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of August, 1918, to Shareholders on the Register on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of August, 1918, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 2/3d per Dollar.
By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary. [2267]

THE STEAM LAUNDRY CO., LTD.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of Sir C. P. CUNNINGHAM, C.M.G., on FRIDAY, 9th August, 1918, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors with a Statement of Accounts to 31st May 1918.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd August to the 10th August, both days inclusive.
C. BERNARD BROWN, Secretary. [2283]

PLANTING PAKRO SEEDTAPE is easy.

You do not have to replant or transplant, because the seeds germinate and are the correct distance apart.
GRACA & CO.,
No 14 WILKINSON STREET, HONGKONG. [2245]

AUCTIONS

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Battery Street, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Lot No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).	Area in Acres.	Area in Square Feet.	Area in Square Meters.
1	47	at Battery Street	feet 47	0.11	6,300	11,350

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Robinson Path, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Lot No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).	Area in Acres.	Area in Square Feet.	Area in Square Meters.
1	47	at Robinson Path	feet 47	0.11	6,300	11,350

G. R. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Chinaman desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at 7 P.M. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

WANTED.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.
WANTED AT ONCE for full or part time.
State terms and experience to—
"MAGELLAN,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2285]

WANTED.

FOR HOTEL in Shanghai, Experienced BOOKKEEPER, unmarried. Board and Lodging free.
Reply stating age, qualification and references to—
Box 2274, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2274]

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED CHINESE STORE-KEEPER.
Apply in own writing, with copies of references, stating age, experience and salary required, to—
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd. [2288]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET!

Cannot be excelled with unadorned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE!

COTTAGE CHEESE!

Nourishing and ideal food.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM!

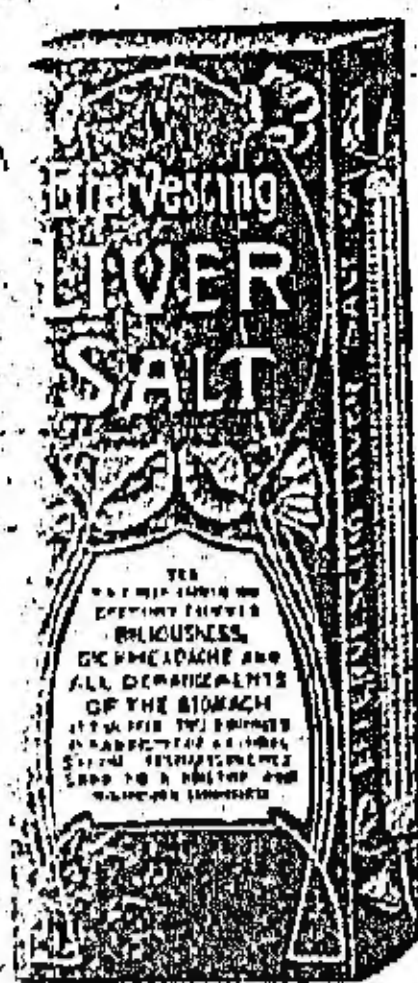
Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablet on application.

1528

INTIMATION

WATSON'S



A SAFE AND GENTLE

APERIENT

making a Pleasant, Cooling and

Refreshing Drink.

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TEL. 16.

MARRIAGE.

MAY-RANDALL.—At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on August 2nd, OLIVE MAY RANDALL and GEORGE HOWARD MAY. [2293]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 3RD AUGUST, 1918.

AFTER FOUR YEARS.

Very few people thought it probable—most of us, indeed, thought it impossible—in August, 1914, that the Great War would last for four years. When Lord KITCHENER invited men to enlist for "three years or the duration of the war" it was generally believed that he was seeking to impress the enemy with our determination. To-day people hesitate to put a time-limit to this world catastrophe, for we have learnt that, despite the mobilisation of nations and the pouring out of streams of blood and treasure, modern warfare can be waged almost indefinitely so long as the opposing armies are willing to fight and the people behind them are content to work and to suffer for the issues at stake. While, however, it is disappointing to have to record that the nations of the world are entering upon the fifth year of concentrated destruction, it is encouraging to know that the enemies of civilisation cannot possibly accomplish the objects for which they had planned and plotted for forty years. The Allies have won the war; all that they are fighting for now is to make the victory complete. Although we realise more clearly than in August, 1914, the horrors of the struggle, we are even more firmly resolved now than then to see the fight through to a finish. There are some words of that brilliant and patriotic Irishman, Professor TOM KENTLE, who died with his Dublin Fusiliers at Ginchy, which express better almost than any others the feelings of the men at the front on the subject. "War is hell," he wrote, "but it is only a hell of suffering, not of dishonour. And through it, over its flaming coals, Justice must walk, were it on bare feet." The determination of the Allies to ensure

a world-dominion for Justice deepens day by day. The very length of the war, with all its sufferings, is the best protection possible for posterity; for each month we realise more and more the depth of the abyss which the Germans had so cunningly prepared. Revelations continue, although even three years ago we thought that we had witnessed all that devilish ingenuity and wantonness could show us. The story of trickery and chicanery in Russia, for which the last year will always remain notorious, has not been the least of the lessons to be remembered when the Germans sue for peace. The LICHNOWSKY Memorandum has set the seal on Germany's blood-guiltiness.

It is only natural that on such an occasion as this we should attempt, however superficially, some calculation of our losses and gains. Nobody supposes that the war has benefited any nation. The only people who could possibly have profited by it in a material sense were the Germans, and for them to do so a speedy victory was essential. Although it is inevitable—and, indeed, Justice would be outraged were it not so—that in the end the Germans will suffer more severely than any other nation, yet every one of the belligerents will carry the scars of this conflict for generations. Such a tremendous burden of debt will oppress them that the only hope for humanity is that the natural resources of the earth will be developed more scientifically in the future than in the past. By invention and new knowledge some compensation may be gained for all the present prodigious waste of labour and material. Nothing, alas! can bring back to this generation its dead, and it is the swelling of the casualty-lists that pains us most.

It is easier to bear the loss of money or leisure than the flower of our race. The British Empire may pride itself upon its record during the past four years. It has acted as "universal provider" to the Allies, maintained the lines of communication over the ocean highways, and raised an Army of eight million men. Mistakes, we know, have not been entirely avoided, but, although some incidents of administration have irritated and annoyed the British public, yet it is generally recognised that we must take a mean average, and, on the whole, the Empire has done infinitely better than the most optimistic would have ventured to prophesy four years ago. As in the past, the occasion has brought forth the men. Both in the Councils of the Empire and in the Army and Navy reputations have been made rapidly. The one great disappointment has been Ireland, but amazing as it has been the blunders of men of all shades of opinion in dealing with that country, we can still hope for better things. Against that dark cloud we may set the splendid conduct of all the British troops and seamen in the face of the foe. It has been consistent from the days of the magnificent old "Contemptibles" to the last action against the enemy. We expected courage and heroism from the men of the Royal Navy and the regular Army, and that expectation has been abundantly fulfilled. But that men, fresh from the plough, the pit and the counter should so splendidly follow their example is surprising indeed, and furnishes the finest justification of the normal Twentieth Century life. In the past we may have deplored the slender physique of the city clerk or the factory hand, but the war has shown that it is big enough to contain a dauntless spirit. So with the men of the Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine. "Steam power and wireless may have deprived them of the old life-and-death struggles with the elements, but that they are worthy descendants of DRAKE and HAWKINS has been demonstrated time and again, and notably in the recent daring expeditions to Ostend and Zeebrugge. We have seen pass the most momentous days in all history. At critical moments the British Empire has trembled in the balance, but the people have never lost their calm, never faced a crisis in a firmer, saner manner. "All things are possible with faith," and the faith of the British in the purity and justice of their cause was never better justified and never so great as it is today. The Commander-in-Chief's message to our Army this year will rank in history even before NELSON's historic signal. "Many amongst us," he said, "are now tired. With our backs to the wall each one of us must fight." Many an old father who has never been near

France, many a sorrow-stricken mother and widow who thinks only of what a few feet of earth in France contains, is "now tired," but there is not one of the wives or sweethearts but is more determined even than four years ago that the world shall be made safe for humanity no matter what the cost. Though peace is not yet won something has been accomplished. The Empire has been fused so that it is indivisible, and the Anglo-Saxon race has been welded together so that its ideals will dominate international politics for our lifetime.

Two cases of enteric fever and one case of bubonic plague were notified in the Colony on Thursday.

A quiet but pretty wedding was solemnized at St. John's Cathedral, yesterday, the contracting parties being Miss Olive Mae Randall, late of the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, and eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Knight Randall, of London; and Mr. George Howard May, fifth son of the late Mr. Charles Benjamin May and Mrs. May, of Marlborough, Wiltshire. The Rev. V. H. Copley, Moyle officiated. The bridegroom is a well-known and respected resident of the Far East and for many years has been manager of Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd. The bride, who was given away by Mr. N. L. Railton, wore a gown of cream French hand-embroidered net with picture hat of cream and black crepe nixon. Mr. J. H. Moore Mead carried out the duties of "best-man." Later in the day the happy couple left for Macao, where the honeymoon is being spent.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

9.30 a.m., August 2nd.
Cyclone or typhoon near or over the northern Ladrone or Mariana Islands, direction unknown.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN EXPLANATION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I regret that in my evidence before the General Military Service Tribunal I should have inadvertently made a statement which has given the impression that Mr. W. Gardner, of the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., is not an engineer. That this is not the case his credentials fully establish. While making this statement I should like to add that he is also an old and valued servant of the Company. I am, yours faithfully,
W. ADAMSON.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1918.

EXPORTATION OF IRON.

CHINESE MERCHANT FINED \$750.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese merchant was summoned for exporting over 40 tons of old iron without complying with the requirements.

Mr. D. W. Tratman, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, stated that defendant had exported a quantity of iron by a Japanese steamer. He had taken out the usual permit, but had not had the iron examined by a Revenue Officer after it had been loaded into a lighter, as required. The defendant was a large exporter and knew the terms. A regulation had been brought into force some months ago prohibiting the export of scrap iron which was required by the Colony. In the present case, one did not know how much of the scrap iron was exported. If defendant did export it, it would be a fine thing for him, as he would get a large sum of money for it. There had been no chance to recover the iron for examination. The iron was declared at \$1,700; if it was scrap iron it would be worth something like \$4,000. The maximum penalty was a fine of \$10,000, but he did not wish to ask the Magistrate to impose that.

Defendant admitted that he had committed a mistake.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$750.

SOLDIERS FOR SHIPYARDS.

In the House of Commons on June 3rd, Mr. MacPherson, replying to Mr. Alden, said that nearly 10,000 men had been released from the Army for shipbuilding purposes.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

PEKING, August 2nd.
Chang Cho-lam's troops desire that Chang should be elected Vice-President. Chang is willing to take the office and suggests Tuan Chi-jui for the Presidency. These proposals are being opposed by certain leaders.

THE JAPANESE LOAN.

The Kirin Assembly has requested the Peking Government to cancel the amortisation loan from Japan on the ground that the people in Kirin are willing to lend ten million dollars to the Government.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, August 2nd.

THE CANTON-MACAO RAILWAY.

It was the general opinion that the proposal for a Canton and Macao railway had been shelved indefinitely, but now a merchant has formed a syndicate with a capital of 14 million dollars to construct a railway from Canton to Shik Ki (near Macao). An application has been made to the authorities for permission, and if this is granted construction, it is said, will soon be commenced.

INTERNED ENEMIES.

The British Consul has informed the authorities that the residence of the interned enemy subjects is too near the wireless station, and has requested that it may be moved. The authorities have instructed the Harbour Department to investigate the matter.

KING-CHOW TO BE ATTACKED.

Sam Hung-yang's forces are to attack King-chow from three directions, and the local authorities have now decided to send gunboats to co-operate with the military forces so that the attack may be successfully completed.

NEW MINT.

It is said that the Kwangsi authorities propose to establish a mint for Kwangsi in Nanning. Special missions have been sent to purchase machines.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF MEN FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

REPRESENTATION OF ASSESSORS ON THE APPELLATE TRIBUNAL.

The following reply has been received by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., from the Colonial Secretary to a suggestion relating to the medical examination of men for military service outside the Colony:—

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 2nd August, 1918.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the letter, dated the 26th July, signed by you and the other Assessors on the Appellate Tribunal suggesting that employers of men passed, or to be passed, as fit for military service should be allowed to send in to the Medical Examining Authority a report from the usual medical attendant of such men giving certain particulars.

The responsible duty of examining men under the Military Service Ordinance as to their physical fitness for A1 has been placed in the hands of the officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps, who are well qualified to carry out the work imposed upon them without the assistance suggested. Full consideration has, however, invariably been given in the past to any medical certificates which have been handed in by men under examination, and similar consideration will be given in the future to such certificates. The certificates should be handed in by the men themselves, and they should show:—

- The date of examination, by the medical practitioner concerned;
- The length of time the patient has been personally known to the certifier;
- What diseases the latter has attended him for;
- The patient's present physical condition.

The certificates should be confined to matters which have come within the practitioner's personal observations and should refrain from any expression of opinion as to the man's fitness or unfitness for military service.—I am, sir, Your Obedient Servant,

(Sgd.) CLAUD SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.

THE WAR.

GERMAN RESISTANCE GROWING STRONGER.

ASSASSINATION OF GERMAN FIELD-MARSHAL.

COUNTER-REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA. CZECHO-SLOVAKS CAPTURE EKATERINBURG.

LETTER BY LORD LANSDOWNE. APPEAL TO THE ALLIES.

Franco-Belgian front

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDING.

London, August 1st.

12.45 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided in the neighbourhood of Lens. Hostile artillery were active at Villers-Bretonneux, Bucquoy, Morris, and Metereu.

EARLIER CABLES.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY FIRING.

London, August 1st.

12.10 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: There was hostile artillery firing south-westward of Albert and eastward of Roheeg.

We dropped over 11 tons of bombs on enemy sidings and dumps. More enemy machines were encountered, and we brought down 15 and drove down six uncontrollable. Six British machines are missing.

Our night-fliers dropped three-and-a-half tons of bombs in addition to those already reported. The infantry shot down an enemy machine on July 29th.

TOTAL BRITISH CAPTURES.

London, July 31st.

4.35 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. MacPherson stated that since March 21st, the British troops have captured about 14,500 prisoners on the Western Front.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

Paris, August 1st.

British and French bombers, on July 30th, dropped over 20 tons of projectiles on enemy positions and troops in the Ardennes and Vesle valleys, on Fismes, Compiègne, Moreuil, and Bazoches railway stations and on the Mont Notre Dame aerodrome. Thirty-six tons of bombs were dropped on July 30th on objectives in the same region. Fires and explosions were observed at Fismes, Alincourt and Bazoches.

French and British aeroplanes, on July 30th, brought down 18 enemy aeroplanes. AMERICANS DRIVE OFF GERMANS.

London, August 1st.

2.55 a.m.

An American official report states:—The enemy who penetrated the region of Seringes and Nesles were casualties or captured.

South-westward of Bois Meunier, after fierce bayonet fighting we drove the enemy into the woods. We captured Grimpey Wood and reached Ciriges village.

GERMAN ATTACK REPULSED.

Paris, August 1st.

A communiqué states:—South-west of Rheims a German attack on Bligny mountain was repulsed, after a lively fight.

The enemy made several raids in the region of Four-de-Paris and on the right bank of the Meuse, when the enemy lost heavily and we took prisoners.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

PRESENT SITUATION FAVOURABLE TO ALLIES.

Paris, August 1st.

A Havas Agency message states:—The situation on the Tardenois battlefield remained the same yesterday, which does not mean that it has come to a standstill. It seems the Germans have arrived at their positions of defence and their resistance is growing stronger, probably in order to gain time to save part of the enormous material which had accumulated south of the Ardre before the offensive on July 15th, in view of an advance south of the Marne. But the new front, not being a straight line, gives the Allies possibilities for manoeuvre of which they will take advantage. The necessity of advancing our artillery and material from the rear to keep pace with the enemy's retreat also explains the actual temporary slackness, but now our guns are on their new positions and are setting to work. The fight is not ended yet, but the present situation is clearly most favourable to the Allies. It is, therefore, in vain that the Germans used 80 divisions in the Soissons and Champagne battle. In the Soissons-Rheims bulge alone the Crown Prince engaged 45 divisions, and several of them repeatedly. The Germans can never launch a further attack more powerful than the one which has failed so pitifully.

EARLIER CABLES.

STRONG GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK.

Paris, August 1st.

A Havas Agency message states:—The German resistance is gradually losing its character of a rearguard defence. The enemy unceasingly throws in numerous fresh divisions in attempting to slacken our advance and it seems to be endeavouring to establish a solid line held by the bulk of his forces. Despite this, the French and American forces are pushing forward north-east in the direction of Fismes, and have, within the last 24 hours, met several strong German counter-attacks, broken them and hurled the attackers back to their starting point and beyond.

In the Rheims region the Germans endeavoured to remove the danger of having their left flank turned by attacking strongly at Sainte Euphrasie. The enemy failed to storm this valuable support point and had to content himself with creeping up slightly toward the village. As a result of the converging movement which is being carried out by the French and American troops advancing from Fismes and by General Berthelot's forces moving up the Ardre, the foe is gradually being squeezed into another bulge which the Allies have created for him.

EARLIER CABLES.

ARTILLERY ACTIONS ON WHOLE FRONT.

Paris, August 1st.

A communiqué states:—There were artillery actions on the whole battle front.

Between Montdidier and the Oise an enemy raid north of Antheuil was made, but without result.

SERINGES CARRIED BY AMERICANS.

Paris, July 31st.

A communiqué states:—After a strong bombardment the Germans attacked our new positions east of Oulchy-le-Chateau, but we repulsed the assault and maintained our lines intact.

On the right bank of the Ourcq there were lively engagements north-east of Fere-en-Tardenois.

The village of Seringes passed from hand to hand, but was finally carried by an American counter-attack.

Numerous enemy raids near Mesnil St. Georges, east of Montdidier, and at Bois-le-Preire, on the right of the Meuse, and the Vosges were unsuccessful.

We raided north-east of Perthes-les-Hurlus and brought back prisoners.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALO-BRITISH AIRMEN BOMB AUSTRIAN LINES.

London, August 1st.

An Italian naval official report states:—British aviators and Italian naval air-men are continuing intensive attacks on the Austrian rear lines in Albania.

A British squadron, on July 28th, bombarded Ragorina, setting fire to the El Bussan railway and store-houses.

Italian seaplanes, on July 28th and July 30th, bombarded installations and trenches in the neighbourhood of the Ardenica Monastery. All the aviators returned safely.

BRITISH BOMB GERMAN TOWNS AND WORKS.

London, August 1st.

The Air Ministry announces:—In addition to the attacks on July 30th, we bombed the station at Labr.

At night we dropped two tons of bombs on the Bosche Magneto Works, the Daimler Works, and the railway station at Stuttgart, setting fire to the station.

We also bombed Hegenau station and barracks, causing a heavy explosion. We bombed and machine-gunned Remilly junction and two aerodromes.

We attacked Coblenz yesterday morning. Rain and clouds prevented observation.

We twice attacked the station and factories at Saarbrücken. The first formation encountered many hostile scouts before reaching the objective, and a bitter fight ensued, in which four British machines were lost. The remainder bombed the objective, but again were heavily attacked on the return journey, the British losing three more machines.

We disabled one of the enemy machines. Our second attack was completely successful, and bursts were seen at the factory. Despite attacks, all our machines returned.

EARLIER CABLES.

ITALIANS BOMB POLA.

London, July 31st.

An Italian naval official report states:—In the Upper Adriatic the Air Service, early yesterday morning, bombarded the military and harbour works at Pola.

A strong attack lasted two hours, and achieved most important results. Several serious fires were observed, especially in the localities of the submarine and aviation stations.

All our machines safely returned.

Italian front

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

London, July 31st.

A wireless Austrian official report states:—In Albania the enemy, under continuous pressure, evacuated his front lines at many points.

EARLIER CABLES.

ITALIANS REPULSE AUSTRIANS.

London, July 31st.

An Italian official report states:—We completely repulsed a strong attack against Corone.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LETTER BY LORD LANSDOWNE APPEAL TO THE ALLIES.

London, July 31st.

Lord Lansdowne, in a further letter, contends that the war is not to be ended by a knock-out blow. He does not affirm positively that a preliminary agreement upon the essential points and profitable conversations are in prospect at present, but he says there are abundant indications that such occasions may arise in the near future, when we should be prepared to meet them in a reasonable spirit. He agrees, however, that sooner than accept a dishonourable peace we should be ready to fight to the bitter end.

Lord Lansdowne appeals to the Allies to define, not their war-aims, but their preliminary conditions to peace. He quotes General Smuts' speech of May 17th, as finally obliterating the theory of a knock-out blow, and as pointing a way to the realisation of a victory permanently securing under President Wilson's ideals, relief from German militarism. The test of its completeness will be found in the enemy's readiness to discard the doctrines of the extreme militarists and accept terms which he would never have been allowed to consider at the beginning of the war.

Lord Lansdowne concludes by suggesting that the present is not an inopportune moment for the consideration of reasonable proposals, because at present we are more confident than ever as regards our ability to hold our own in the deadly struggle.

GENERAL ELECTIONS.

London, August 1st.

The Daily Chronicle states the feeling is growing that a General Election before the end of this year is undesirable, seeing that the overwhelming majority of the people favours the war. All the official party organizations dislike the idea. The Times says the opposition to a General Election comes from the extreme pacifists and hard-shelled reactionaries. We tell both plainly that an early election is as inevitable as the rising of the sun.

AMERICAN BANKERS' LOAN TO CHINA.

Washington, August 1st.

The State Department announces a new policy by approving loans by bankers to China. In connection with the contemplated loan it is understood the amount is \$50,000,000.

Under an agreement the bankers and the State Department bankers will co-operate.

The Government is submitting for approval the names of the banks composing the Loan Group.

The Department also announces that it is hoped the British, Japanese, and French bankers will be associated in the loan negotiations. Such co-operation is now in progress.

Mr. Polk, acting Secretary of State, in a formal statement, says the engagements of the United States hitherto in the European war theatre prevented specific steps to help China to realise her desire to equip herself for war against the Central Powers, but the recent approach of disorder to Chinese territory made a special effort to place the means at China's disposal desirable.

Mr. Polk hopes that the co-operation of the British and other Allies will serve as an agency for the expansion of their mutual interests abroad.

KAISER EULOGISES HIS ARMY AND NAVY.

Amsterdam, August 1st.

A message from Berlin states the Kaiser has issued a proclamation to the army and navy eulogising their fighting spirit and acclaiming the victories won during the past four years in the war.

He says the battles won in recent months are amongst the most famous deeds in German history.

Concluding, he says:—You are in the midst of a very hard struggle, but the entire Fatherland is certain the desperate efforts of the enemy will be foiled.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS CAPTURE EKATERINBURG.

Amsterdam, August 1st.

An official report states the Soviet organ, *Isvestia*, reports that the Czechs and Slovaks have captured Ekaterinburg.

THE COUNTER-REVOLUTION.

The *Pravda* writes that the Czech-Slovak danger is growing like an avalanche. The counter-revolution is extending like an oil-blot on paper.

SOCIALIST FATHERLAND ENDANGERED.

Amsterdam, August 1st.

A meeting of Bolsheviks in Moscow, after speeches by MM. Lenin and Trotsky, passed a resolution declaring that the Socialist Fatherland was endangered.

The chief tasks at present are to repulse the Czech-Slovaks and obtain grain. The working-class must be roused and armed and wholesale terrorism must be practised against the bourgeoisie, who are everywhere joining the counter-revolutionaries.

FAMINE IN CAPITAL.

Moscow, August 1st.

The Soviet Authorities have again appealed to the Provincial Authorities to rescue the capital from famine. Moscow and Petrograd have already been without bread for four days.

GROWING UNREST AT KIEFF AND MOSCOW.

London, August 1st.

The German papers, prior to von Eickhorn's assassination, published despatches from Kieff and Moscow indicating a growing unrest. They stated the Ukrainian Government was trying to avert the coming storm by wholesale arrests, one of the first of which was the Minister Gygielki, who was a pronounced monarchist. There had been a great congress of monarchists at Kieff with the object of restoring the Russian Empire, when it was resolved to organize an agitation with centres in all the towns of Ukraine, and to enter into communication with the Grand Duke Nicholas.

The *Vossische Zeitung* says the Czech-Slovaks are even menacing Moscow. There is also a great Czech movement in the Urals, where between 40,000 and 60,000 Czechs and 15,000 Cossacks are operating. The journal says that owing to the powerlessness of the Moscow Government the possibility of the establishment of communication between the *Kubanka* troops in Marman and the Czech-Slovaks cannot be disregarded.

BRIGANDAGE IN POLAND.

The *Herliner Tageblatt* says the Austrian authorities have appointed 2,000 gendarmes to suppress brigandage in Poland.

WORKMEN LEAVE BAKU.

The naphtha industry at Baku is almost at a standstill, as the famine-stricken workmen have left.

CAVALRY ACTIVE IN ARABIA.

London, August 1st.

The War Office states that a message from Aden says our cavalry dispersed an enemy party westward of Sheikh Hoth man, killing 20.

COTTON WORKERS ON STRIKE.

London, August 1st.

The Preston Cardroomers have struck work, demanding 25 per cent. increase on their current wages.

MEAT IN FRANCE.

Paris, August 1st.

The three meatless days a week which have been in force for a short time in France have just been done away with, livestock having been sufficiently reconstituted.

MEATLESS WEEK IN BERLIN.

Paris, August 1st.

From Berne it is reported that in Berlin the first week without meat will begin on August 18th.

POTATOES SUBSTITUTED.

Amsterdam, August 1st.

A Berlin telegram states that the flour ration is increasing, but the first meatless pounds of potatoes are substituted.

CHINESE COOLIES' SAVINGS BANK.

London, August 1st.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Gershom Stewart, Mr. MacPherson stated that a Savings Bank scheme had recently been established for the Chinese coolies in France.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 1st.

The silver market is quiet.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN FIELD-MARSHAL ASSASSINATED.

Amsterdam, July 31st.

An official report from Kieff, dated July 30th, 1918, states:—When at two o'clock in the afternoon, Field-Marshal von Eickhorn and his Adjutant, Captain von Dressler, were returning from the Casino near von Eickhorn's house, a man drove closely past them in a cab and threw a bomb.

Both were very seriously wounded, and subsequently died.

The assassin and the enabler have been arrested.

An enquiry has established that the crime originated with the Social Revolutionaries at Moscow.

LATEST CABLES.

A SIGN OF RUSSIAN REVOLT AGAINST GERMAN TYRANNY.

London, August 1st.

The assassination of von Eickhorn is regarded as another sign of Russian revolt against the German tyranny. Von Eickhorn was the most ruthless of all the Kaiser's Generals. He created the Ukrainians from the beginning as slaves, whose sole use was to provide food for Germany. He forced the peasants to cultivate the land under very severe penalties and fixed the price which would enable Germans to obtain bread cheaply, but to the ruin of the Ukrainian peasants and land-owners. He overthrew the Ukrainian Government, two of whose members he had arrested and imprisoned.

THE ASSASSIN.

Amsterdam, August 1st.

The *Vossische Zeitung* states that investigation shows that the assassination of Skoropadski as well as that of von Eickhorn was planned.

CO-ORDINATION OF ALLIED FOOD SUPPLY.

London, July 31st.

The Press Bureau announces:—The Food Controllers of Great Britain, France, Italy and America have appointed a permanent Committee to study the food supply programmes and co-ordinate them regarding the available shipping.

ALLIED ACTION IN RUSSIA.

RUSSIAN SOVEREIGNTY TO BE MAINTAINED.

London, July 31st.

Reuter's Agency is informed that the object of the Allies' action in Russia is to assist the Czech-Slovak armies to prevent any danger to Russia from Germany, also to prevent any cost the Germanisation of any portion of Russia. The Allies have not the slightest intention of doing anything tending to their territorial aggrandisement. Their main purpose is the maintenance of the Russian sovereignty. Not a single Allied soldier will remain in Russia when these objects are attained.

LATE LORD LICHFIELD.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

London, July 31st.

At the inquest on Lord Lichfield, a verdict of accidental death from a gunshot wound while duck-shooting was returned.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

London, July 31st.

Sir R. Borden, speaking at the Savoy Hotel, declared that neither the Imperial War Cabinet nor the War Conference this year had considered the question of preference. The recent announcement concerning the subject was made on behalf of the British Government as a statement of domestic policy.

ENEMY GOVERNMENTS AND PEACE.

London, July 31st.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Lees-Smith, Mr. Balfour stated that no enemy Government had approached the Government regarding peace.

GERMAN BOMBING OF HOSPITALS.

London, July 31st.

Mr. MacPherson, replying to the German Government's attempt to justify the bombing of Euphrates Hospital on the night of May 19th, on the ground that the Red Cross was not shown, said he was satisfied the Red Cross was shown. Then, anyhow, hospitals were bombed on the night of May 31st, although the photographs in German newspapers showed the Red Cross displayed on them on May 27th.

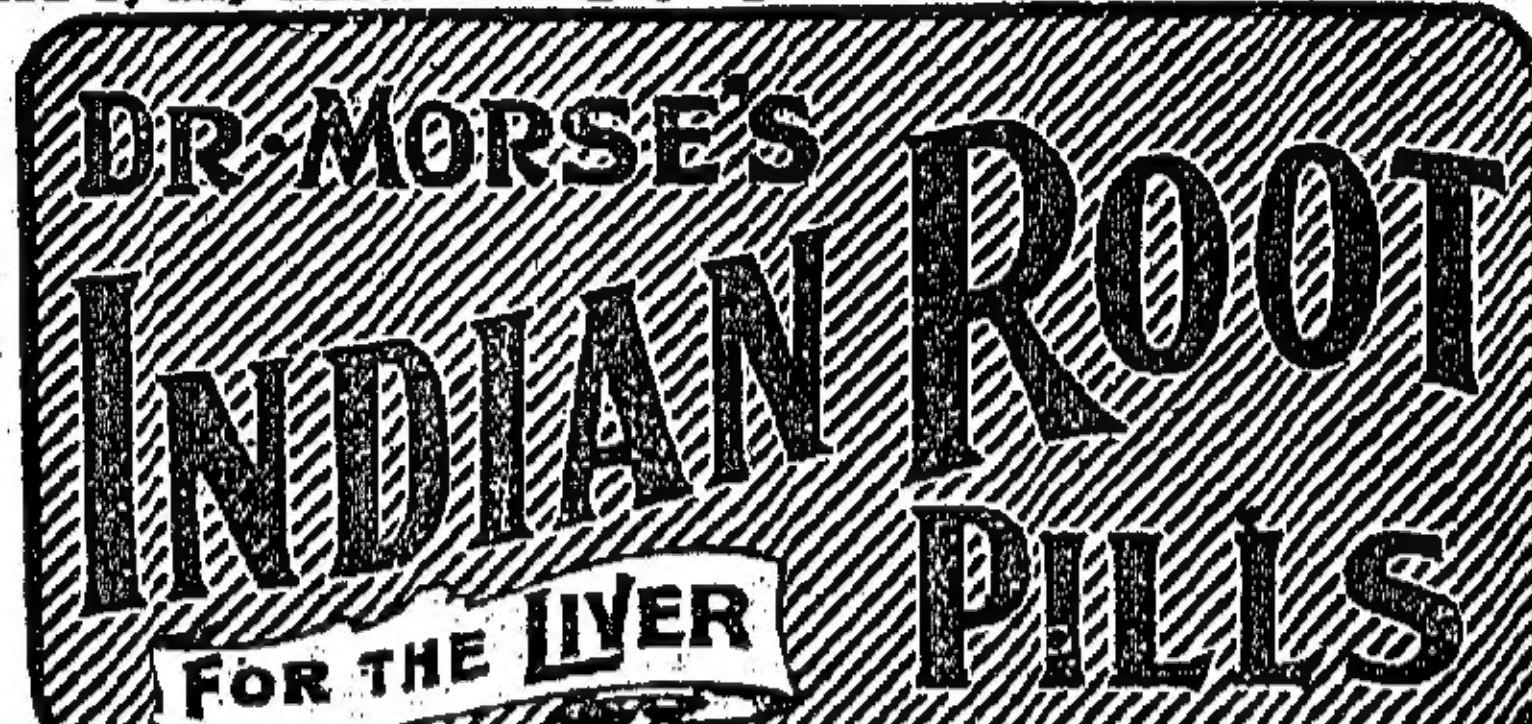
FOUL BREATH.

WOMEN'S GREATEST MISFORTUNE.

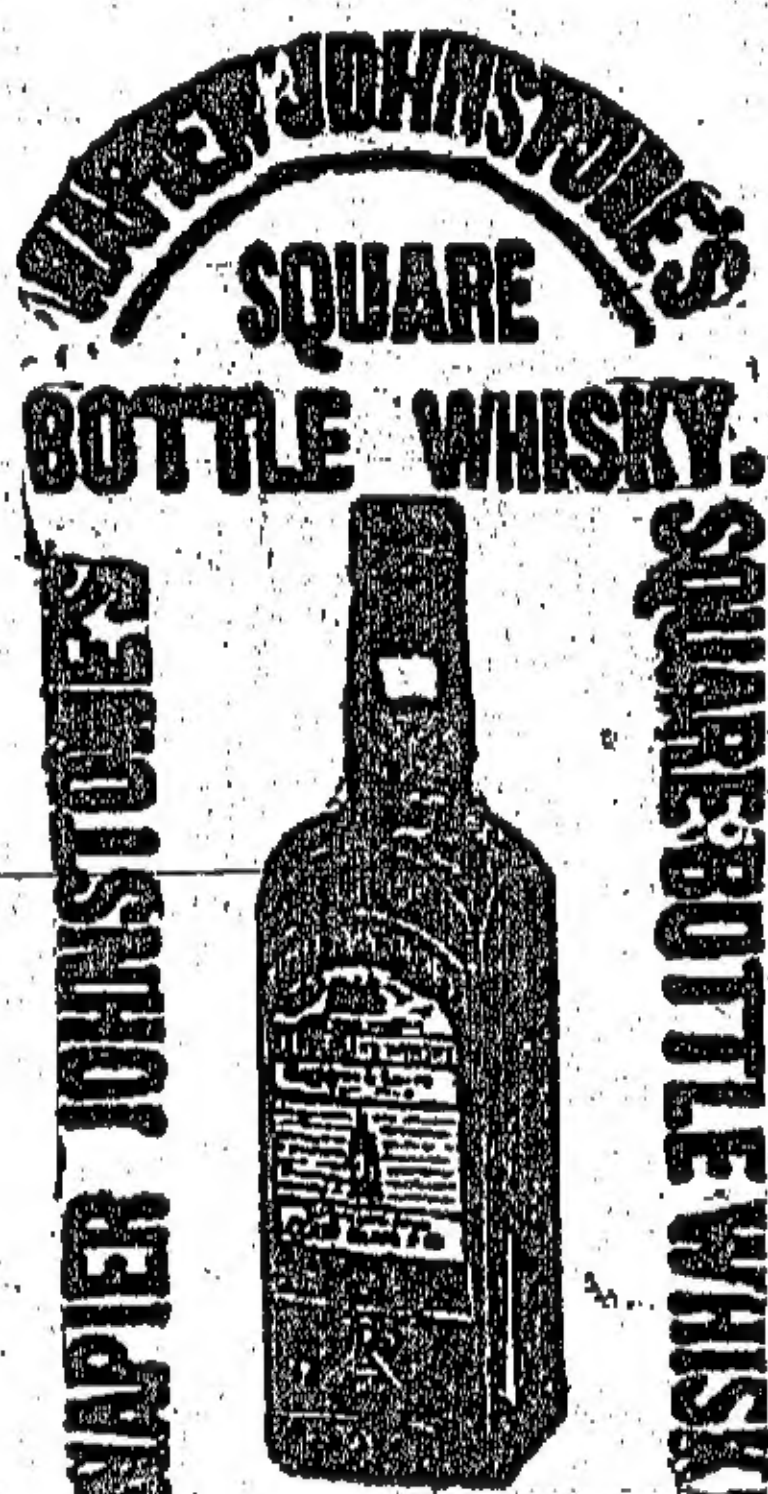
The old saying that "distance lends enchantment" was never more aptly to the point than when applied to those people whose breath is laden with evil smelling odours. Many persons appear most attractive at a distance, but produce a feeling of pity and disgust when close to because of the condition of their breath. For instance, it makes little difference how beautiful a woman may be, or how charming her manner if her breath is foul, her charm is gone and she is at a disadvantage when ever she comes in contact with other people. Foul breath in women arouses in man a feeling of repugnance and a desire to get out of the company of such a woman as quickly as possible, and even women will avoid her. It is therefore important for every woman who values her personal attraction to take such care of herself that this unpleasant and unnecessary complaint is avoided or corrected. Men, women and children who are troubled with this complaint will drive their friends away more rapidly than any other affliction. People do not realise their breaths are bad because they are like those who are constantly employed among paints and varnishes—they get used to what is to others a most offensive smell. In nearly all cases this condition is due to Constipation and a disordered Stomach, and a coated Tongue, slight Headache, and feverishness are the sure signs that the digestive organs are retaining quantities of impurities from which the system should be free, thereby causing the Breath to become charged with the foul odour. In Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills there will be found a searching, cleansing remedy which will drive the masses of decaying corruption—that poison the Blood and contaminate the breath—from the system through the regular channels. They get at the cause as no other remedy does. They get at the foundation of the complaint. They give you clean bowels, a healthy stomach, a lively liver, and blood that is rich and red. They are safe, sure and reliable remedy, and will prevent many of the complaints so common if taken once or twice a week to keep the system in a healthy condition. They are purely vegetable, and their action is not accompanied by any nauseous or griping sensation, but is mild and gentle.

For all complaints arising from imperfect Digestion and Impure Blood, these Pills are unexcelled. They are a Perfect Blood Purifier, a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches and for Female Ailments.

FOR SALE BY WATKINS, LTD., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS, AND CHEMISTS AND STORES GENERALLY, AT 10 CENTS PER BOTTLE, OR WILL BE FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF PRICE BY THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., LTD., SOLE PROPRIETORS 21 FARRINGTON AVENUE, LONDON, ENGLAND. THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPPE.



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SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

Baby in Agony With Pimples All Over Body. Scratching Turned to Eruptions. Cuticura Healed.

Above are extracts from a signed statement recently received from Mrs. Sarah Ann Cox, 14, Hayward's Yard, Saxon Street, Bradley, Staffs., Eng., July 19, 1916.

If your skin is already healthy and clear keep it so by using Cuticura Soap for toilet purposes, assisted now and then, by touches of Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal any tendency to irritation, redness or roughness of the skin or scalp. Nothing better.

Samples Free by Post. (Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.) Address: F. Newbery & Sons, 7, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.



The most famous "Walker" in the world is

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—The "Walker" that has made a track round the globe.

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To safeguard these ages our policy for the future is the policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.

Guaranteed same Quality throughout the World

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20,000 DOCTORS

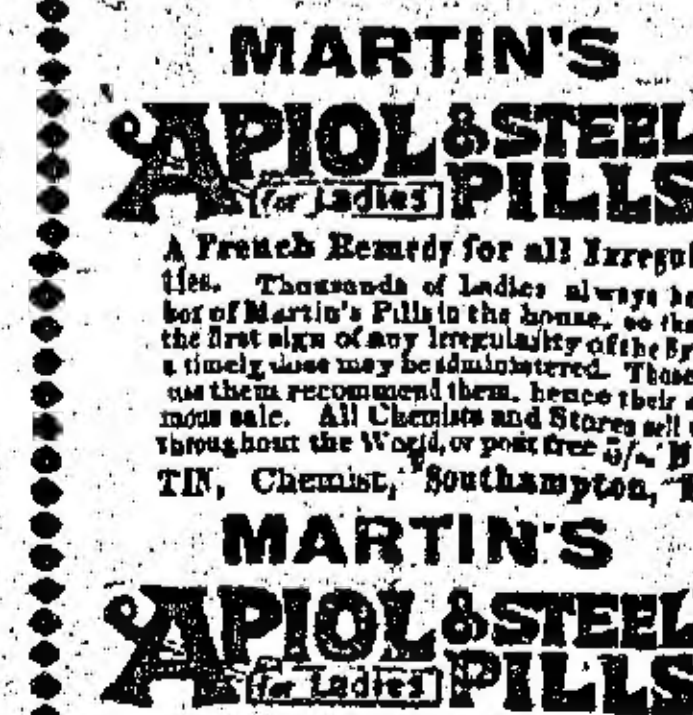
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ALL NOURISHMENT COCOA

Because

"It yields a delicious beverage Ten Times More Nutritious than ordinary Cocoa."—Vide Lancet.



CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

SUEZ CANAL BRIDGED. THROUGH TRAINS FROM CAIRO TO JERUSALEM.

The Railway Administration at Cairo announced on May 11th the completion of the swing bridge over the Suez Canal at Kantara, with the result that since May 15th there has been direct railway service from Cairo to Palestine.

The completion of the swing bridge over the Suez Canal is an event of considerable importance in the history of the Near East. Long before the war the establishment of direct railway communication between Egypt and Palestine was the dream of would-be concessionaires; agents of syndicates, actual or potential, approached the authorities in Egypt repeatedly with proposals for linking up the two countries. These projects came to nothing, and when the war broke out there was no railway between the Suez Canal and the Jaffa-Jerusalem Railway, a distance of some 200 miles, mainly desert.

At that time a line ran along the western bank of the Canal from Suez to Port Said. It was linked up with the main lines of the Egyptian State Railways by a single track from Ismailia to Zagazig. A few miles to the north of that track another line from Zagazig stopped some 18 miles short of the canal at El Salhia. At the beginning of the war, to facilitate the transport of troops and supplies to the canal and beyond, the track from Zagazig to Ismailia was doubled, and a new line was pushed out from the dead-end at El Salhia to the canal opposite Kantara, a village on the eastern, or Sinai, side of the canal. Later, when the British troops entered the Sinai Peninsula, a railway was begun from Kantara eastward, and as the British troops advanced so did the railway. It followed the northern track across Sinai, and had been taken within a few miles of Gaza when that town was captured last November. Meantime the Turks had built a branch from the Jaffa-Jerusalem line to a point only five miles north of Gaza, and by February General Allenby had gained the two systems, so that there was direct railway connection between Kantara and Jerusalem.

The absence of a bridge across the canal involved the use of a ferry and the consumption of time and labour in transhipment. Now, military requirements having created the need, and the need having produced the money, British enterprise has supplanted the ferry by a swing bridge, and Cairo and Egypt generally are in direct communication with Palestine.

The importance of this connection from the strategic point of view is self-evident. It is important, or at any rate interesting, from other standpoints. Though the Palestine railways are of a narrower gauge than the Egyptian, it was a matter of commercial importance that a junction between them should be effected, so that Egypt might be joined up eventually both with the Hedjaz and the Baghdad railways.

It is impossible to run a large boys' school efficiently without male assistant masters, said a "Head" the other day. "The women teachers who are helping me now are doing their very best, and working as hard as, or even harder than, the men I have lost used to work; but the result of their labour is not nearly so good."

"How do you account for that?" he was asked.

The Head smiled. "Somehow," he said, "a woman fails to see, as a man does, the average man, and that tames the average bully."

"You have to remember that our boys, coming as they do from very poor homes, have, unfortunately for themselves, not been brought up with the right feeling towards women. They do not, as a rule, respect and reverence their mothers. They give obedience to their fathers, because they will be sure of a thrashing, in most cases, if they do not obey. Their mothers, on the other hand, are more or less ignored by the older boys. Later on, when they are a few years older, affection and respect for the mother may come; but from 12 to 14 the boy is a rebel outright, only kept down by very firm discipline."

"And the average woman cannot exercise this discipline?"

No, that, at least, is my experience. She lacks the strong, commanding voice and the brute force and muscle of the man. These things appeal to the young barbarian. He cannot take count of moral strength of character. It rarely impresses him unless it is backed up by a strong right arm."

"Some women, of course, work wonders and control boys far better than the average man, but such women are rare. The normal woman does excellently with the younger boys and of course with 'little children' and girls, but for the older boys we simply must have men."

"There is no doubt that the boys of the country are suffering morally from the absence of male teachers in their schools, and also of course from the absence of their fathers at home. We need at once a large number of men—disabled soldiers make excellent teachers—to take the places of the men who are still serving or who are about to be called up."

I should welcome a disabled soldier, even if he had never done a day's teaching in his life, to take charge of one of my upper standards. He would be able to discipline the boys, and that is what they need more than anything at the present time. Do not think that I am belittling the work of the women. They have done splendidly; but they have their limitations—as most of them will agree.—E.L.

WOMEN CANNOT MANAGE SCHOOL BOYS.

OPINION OF A HEADMASTER.

It is impossible to run a large boys' school efficiently without male assistant masters, said a "Head" the other day. "The women teachers who are helping me now are doing their very best, and working as hard as, or even harder than, the men I have lost used to work; but the result of their labour is not nearly so good."

"How do you account for that?" he was asked.

The Head smiled. "Somehow," he said, "a woman fails to see, as a man does, the average man, and that tames the average bully."

"You have to remember that our boys, coming as they do from very poor homes, have, unfortunately for themselves, not been brought up with the right feeling towards women. They do not, as a rule, respect and reverence their mothers. They give obedience to their fathers, because they will be sure of a thrashing, in most cases, if they do not obey. Their mothers, on the other hand, are more or less ignored by the older boys. Later on, when they are a few years older, affection and respect for the mother may come; but from 12 to 14 the boy is a rebel outright, only kept down by very firm discipline."

"And the average woman cannot exercise this discipline?"

No, that, at least, is my experience. She lacks the strong, commanding voice and the brute force and muscle of the man. These things appeal to the young barbarian. He cannot take count of moral strength of character. It rarely impresses him unless it is backed up by a strong right arm."

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WOMEN CANNOT MANAGE SCHOOL BOYS.

OPINION OF A HEADMASTER.

GERMANY'S LIE FACTORY. AN EXPOSURE OF SOME OF ITS SECRETS.

It is given to few persons, even secret service agents like myself, to penetrate behind the scenes of the German lie factory, says a famous Secret Service agent. Those who do so never forget it. For next to the Secret Service, this factory is one of the most important hidden institutions in the Fatherland. It is subsidized by the Government.

Here millions of lies are manufactured annually. At a cost of hundreds of thousands of pounds they are spread over the earth. Through this factory political crimes assume a new aspect. Germany is represented to be winning when she is losing, prosperous when she is poverty-stricken, while failures are made into successes, and the truth is distorted so that things take on a new significance.

WORLD'S GREATEST LIARS.

The Wilhelmstrasse of Berlin is the German Downing Street. In it are situated the German Foreign Office, the Imperial Chancellery, the Colonial Office, the Imperial Treasury, the Home Office and numerous other Government departments and buildings. These are concentrated in the comparatively small district between the main shopping street and Unter den Linden, that famous German boulevard in which I have experienced so many sensational adventures.

Underneath the Foreign Office—that ramshackle old one-story structure of brick and stucco which dates from mid-Victorian days—are situated a suite of magnificently furnished rooms, ten in number, in which are periodically held conferences of men and women who have every right to be called the world's greatest liars.

This is the headquarters of the bureau. All the offices in Wilhelmstrasse I have mentioned are connected with it by means of house telephones. And along the thickly-carpeted passage guarded by sentries the war-worn, prematurely aged Kaiser often walks to confer with those whose business it is to bolster up his dying cause by stupendous falsehoods.

A BEAUTIFUL JEWESS.

From time to time the staff of the bureau changes. But its object is ever the same. The great wireless transmitting and receiving station on the roof, with its speaking tubes down to the outer regions, is always busy. News is manufactured for home and foreign consumption, the people of Berlin are as successfully deluded from these underground apartments as the denizens of some native village in India.

Students of German secret history will always find themselves faced by one peculiar fact. A beautiful woman is invariably found in any great secret movement. This is a whim of the Kaiser's, and is carried out everywhere in the Fatherland.

One of the most engrossing personalities I have met in connection with the Kaiser's lie factory is a beautiful Viennese Jewess of obscure origin. For some years she has owned the *Continental Times*. The divorced wife of a distinguished English gentleman, she still keeps her surname for the purpose of deceiving uninformed people into thinking that the infamous organ of which she is proprietress is still English owned—as it was originally.

DRESS LIKE A PRINCESS.

Clothilde White is the name by which she is known, and the rag she runs has been turned from a financial failure into a big success by specializing in vilifying everything British. For the work the Government has paid Clothilde heavily, and with the aid of the German postal authorities the scurrilous publication even now finds its way over the English-speaking world.

In addition, Frau Clothilde has been given a position on the directing staff of the lie factory, and for this she receives a separate salary. She dresses like a princess, and her brain devises the numerous denials it is necessary to issue frequently concerning the reprehensible scandals in which the Kaiser's sons and favoured members of his entourage are involved.

Another member of this strange bureau is Clothilde's own news editor of the *Continental Times*, a renegade Irishman and friend of the late Sir Roger Casement, and related to one of the best known families in the British Peerage.

TRAVELS WITH THE KAISER.

What immense value is placed on his services by the German lie factory is proved by the fact that whereas practically every other British subject in Germany is interned as a prisoner of war, he is allowed—or at any rate was when I was last in the Kaiser's capital—perfect liberty. He assumes a score of different names under which he writes articles vilifying Britain and extolling Germany, and these are circulated broadcast.

The German lie factory would be of little use without the notorious Wolff Agency, the chief tool of the Berlin Press Bureau, which distributes chiefly by wireless, news of victories that are never won, battles that are never fought, speeches that are never uttered, decisions that are never made, and raids on Britain that are never even attempted, let alone carried out.

If you believe the Wolff effusions, London has been blown to bits, the British Navy has been sunk, King George has been assassinated, the British Army—or a good portion of it—has been annihilated, and England is at the mercy of the Germans!

Whenever Kaiser Wilhelm goes, a reporter of the Wolff Agency is attached to his suite and never leaves it. This gentleman, too, is an artist in lies, and gulls the world with statements of the Kaiser's health, his doings, his perennial youth, and his belief in the ultimate triumph of his arms.

STARVATION IN GERMANY.

Over two years ago it was my lot to become acquainted with the inner history of the now famous "Germany is starving" lie. Thousands of readers will be astonished to learn now for the first time that that colossal lie had its birthplace in Berlin, in the very suite of rooms in the Wilhelmstrasse which I have described, at a conference at which the Kaiser, Herr Wolff, Clothilde White, and the news-editor of the *Continental Times* were present.

The idea emanated from the editor. He suggested that, if enemy and neutral countries were flooded with the statements that Germany was on the verge of starvation, bankrupt for money, short of leather, oil, fuel, copper, and so forth, that she was in such extremities as to be forced to surrender domestic utensils of copper, iron, and tin, and that food riots were taking place everywhere, Germany's enemies would be lulled into a sense of false security. Thinking she was beaten the Allies would relax their efforts in munitions, take no pains to conserve their food and let things slide generally.

FAKE RIOTS.

I witnessed some of these so-called bread riots at the time, and saw the photographs which were ostensibly smuggled out of Germany but really allowed to leave by the Government for publication in other countries. The photographs were not "fake," but the riots were. They were arranged and engineered by the Kaiser's lie factory. Every enemy and neutral country was falsely informed that the Fatherland was practically foodless.

There is no doubt that even then there was a shortage of food in Germany. But she was not starving. Recently the fake riots may have become a stern reality, and the country may now be on the verge of starvation; but over two years have elapsed since the time of which I speak and by strict rationing she has managed to conserve her food, oil, leather, copper and tin until, at the rate of comparative recent date. How far this statement is true I am not in a position to state, but I do know that the editor received high praise for the idea from his Imperial master, the Kaiser, in addition to a big monetary reward.

LONDON WITH THE KAISER.

In the days when Zeppelin raids on England were in the night, a tall stage, I was present one night at a ball given by the wife of Admiral von Tirpitz at her stately mansion in Unter den Linden. The assembly was an exceptionally brilliant one, for Berlin had not then felt the pinch of poverty, and the social life for which the Kaiser's capital was once noted went on as usual.

Towards one o'clock in the morning there was a commotion. News came through that a Zeppelin raid had been carried out on England with enormous success, that London was in flames and ruins, that the Houses of Parliament at Westminster had been blown up while the House was sitting, that forts, ports, railways, gas works and waterworks had been destroyed, and that thousands of people had been slaughtered.

The excitement was intense. I noticed that Count Zeppelin, who was present, hurried away with Herr Bailin, the millionaire shipowner, otherwise he would have been lifted shoulder high and mobbed by the joyous dancers.

SANG THE HYMN OF HATE.

In a moment the affair was transformed from a stately social function into pandemonium. The dancing ceased. The band, forsaking its programme, blared out "Deutschland, Deutschland über Alles," and then with one accord the well-dressed throng shot into that demonic chant "Hausung gegen England" (Hymn of Hate against England). I made a few discreet inquiries and found that the intelligence of this tremendous raid had come through the Wolff Agency, who, even at the moment were surfeiting Germany with it from end to end. Knowing what I have revealed here about the Kaiser's lie factory, I did not believe a word of the report. Later, when I ascertained the correct particulars of this mammoth raid which had thrown the aristocratic guests at the stately mansion of Graf von Tirpitz into a frenzy of delight, I found that one bomb only had been dropped and that one cow had been killed in a lonely field somewhere, I believe, in Essex.

I could not give a better example than this of the functions of the Kaiser's lie factory. It is but one of many instances which could recall of the shameful way these falsehoods are spread.

And for this reason I never believe the "German Official" reports which are seen in the British newspapers. In them see the hidden, but sinister, hand of Wolff.—L'Espresso.

STEAMER V. SUBMARINE.

CAPTAIN'S FIGHT ON 74TH BIRTHDAY.

A plucky fight was put up a short time ago against a U-boat by the captain of a steamer on his 74th birthday. Just before dawn the submarine rose to the surface and fired its gun at the steamer. The master gave the order "Hard starboard," and leaving his pilot on the bridge, went aft to supervise his gun crew. A sharp, short, and a violent combat ensued. The submarine fired five shots in quick succession. Her first shot passed through No. 1 hold; her second, which was shrapnel, burst abreast of the third was a miss; the fourth passed over the funnel; and the fifth fell over the gun. The steamer, too, made excellent shooting. With her first round she burst a shell just above the enemy's coming tower, and followed this up with a direct hit on the conning tower itself. The German hastened to submerge, but the steamer managed to get in a third shell which burst within 20ft. of the side of the conning tower. The submarine went down, to reappear no more.

The ship of another British captain was under attack by a torpedo or gunfire from a German submarine for the eighth time in a few days ago. For a courageous defence against a submarine last December, he has already received official commendation. In the latest action, the weather was very hazy, and the submarine was at first mistaken for some rocks near the shore. The "rocks," however, suddenly appeared under way, and a lift in the sea showed an enemy submarine. The officer altered the steamer's course and brought the submarine on the port side. A distance of a few yards only divided the two vessels. Two or three minutes after being seen the submarine opened fire. The steamer replied with five rounds, which, judging by the rapid manner in which the U-boat broke off the engagement, probably found their mark. The ship was damaged by shrapnel, but there were no casualties.

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General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAID
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 4th Aug. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNGKIANG"	On 6th Aug. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 8th Aug. 3 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KURICHOW"	On 8th Aug. 3 P.M.
NEWCHWANG	"FAOTING"	On 9th Aug. Noon.

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COLOMBO	Noon		1st	1st

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